

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 13th September 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Barāhanagar	4,000	
2	"Grāmvartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	200	
3	"Sansodhinī"	Chittagong	500	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....
5	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Rajshahye	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta	700	2nd September 1879.
7	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh	658	2nd ditto.
8	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	.....
9	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Bardwān	.....	2nd ditto.
10	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	400	7th ditto.
11	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	1,168	5th ditto.
12	"Hindu Hitaishini"	Dacca	300	6th ditto.
13	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	
14	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Berhampore	.....
15	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	900	8th ditto.
16	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	235	5th ditto.
17	"Rangpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kākinia, Rangpore	250	4th ditto.
18	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah	516	7th ditto.
19	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	8th ditto.
20	"Samālochak"	Ditto	1,000	5th ditto.
21	"Samāchār Sār"	Allahabad	.....
22	"Sanjivani"	Mymensingh	.....	1st ditto.
23	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	5,500	6th ditto.
<i>Tri-weekly.</i>				
24	"Samāchār Sudhāvarshan"	Ditto	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
25	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto	550	5th, 6th, and 9th September 1879.
26	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	.....	6th to 13th ditto.
27	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	5th to 10th ditto.
28	"Banga Vidya Prakāshikā"	Ditto	.....
29	"Prabhāti"	Ditto	.....	2nd, 5th, 6th, and 8th September 1879.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
30	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
31	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	400	6th September 1879.
ENGLISH, BENGALI, AND HINDI.				
<i>Daily.</i>				
32	"Byāpārī;" or, The Trader	Ditto	.....	8th to 13th September 1879.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
33	"Behār Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna	509	
34	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	.....	4th September 1879.
35	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	.....	8th ditto.
PERSIAN.				
36	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Ditto	250	5th ditto.

POLITICAL.

BHARAT MIHIR,
September 2nd, 1879.

ADVERTING to the debate in Parliament over the costs of the Afghan war, the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 2nd September, makes the following observations:—

The costs of the Afghan war.

The moment the war drum began to sound loud in Afghanistan, the thought crossed our minds that it would be but idle to expect justice at the hands of Lord Beaconsfield's ministry. What we thought then has come to pass. The Afghan war was undertaken in the interests of England, but the whole of its costs has been thrown upon India. The plea put forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was that India should stand upon its own legs. Lord Lytton, too, said almost the same thing in his reply to the British Indian Association. His Excellency deprecated any proposal which might indicate that such a powerful Government as that of India, which commanded such large resources, should seek the aid of the English Exchequer in order to maintain its own prestige or avenge any wrong inflicted upon it. What is really curious, however, is that the same person who thus extolled the power and resources of the Government of India was obliged, before a year had elapsed, to ask a loan of two crores of rupees from the British Exchequer. These inconsistencies have literally struck us dumb.

It is desirable that all Governments, and not that of India alone, should be able to rely upon their own resources; nor was the Government of India so long otherwise in this respect. We do not desire to be a burden upon England. But why should we be asked to send troops in aid of Turkey; why are we entangled in the meshes of Russian diplomacy; or why should we be eager to send Indian troops to Zululand at the expense of India? But while you make India the pleasure ground of British politics; while you cannot forget your liking for your countrymen, will not feel for the natives, keep them out from all the superior appointments in the public service, and will not listen to their counsel; while you do not hesitate to sacrifice the interests of India at the altars of English interests, and shape the policy of the Indian Administration by the exigencies of party in England; while you do all these, we do not see how India can stand upon her own legs. Rule India with an eye to the good of its people, and we shall not go begging at others' doors. And this, although the mines in the country do no longer yield *kohinoors*, or the streams gold-dust.

BHARAT MIHIR.

2. The same paper remarks that the armies of the native princes of India would seem to have become an eye-sore to the editor of the *London Times*. This writer is continually urging on Government

The *London Times* and the armies of Native Princes.

the necessity of reducing these armies. We wonder that his advice has not been yet followed. Government has already disarmed us and imposed a tax on our *daos* and sickles. The editor of the *Times* will not, it seems, be satisfied until a tax is put on our teeth and nails also. As regards the people however, we would not care if his advice were acted upon; for the course, the adoption of which he now counsels, has already been adopted. But how can the British Government deprive the native princes of a right which they have enjoyed for generations past, without sacrificing all considerations of justice? What have they done to deserve this? At the *Rājshuya* festival at Delhi they worshipped the feet of the Empress of India; they voluntarily sent contingents of troops in aid of the British Government on the occasion of the Afghan war; and in a hundred other ways they have sought to conciliate the British Government. And will not all these be enough to expiate the sins they must have perchance committed at a former birth? Those that compared the armies of these princes to so many slumbering

volcanoes do not seem to have, in the least, studied the hearts of these Chiefs, or to have realized the power of the British Government in India. Nature has made India a stronghold. She is bordered on three sides by the ocean, as by a silver wall. On the north, rise the cloud-capped towers of the Himalayan chain. It is the powerful British nation, again, which is the master of this natural stronghold. With the armies of the native states which are always at their disposal, and serve under their flag, the British rulers need have positively no fear of any earthly power. The *Times* would never have counselled the abolition of these armies, if it had not been for an idle fear which has perverted its reason.

3. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 2nd September, thus writes in one of its editorial paragraphs:—The English are an exceedingly lucky people. If the

The death of General Lazareff.

late Amir Shere Ali had not fled from his country, or had not suddenly died after leaving it, they would not have been able to terminate the Afghan war so easily as they have done. Of course, there could be no doubt that, in the end, they would have been successful, but the war would have given them at least as much trouble as they are now having at the hands of the savage Zulus. In Central Asia, again, a new danger was lately about to arise. General Lazareff, a distinguished officer of the Russian army, was ordered by his Government to capture Merv. He, too, was on the point of marching against the place. To a man of Lazareff's abilities the task was not very difficult; and if he had succeeded in capturing Merv, the British Government would in all probability have had to enter upon a new war. But Lazareff too has died. All fear of a Russian invasion of Merv, therefore, is now at an end.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
September 2nd, 1879.

4. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 8th September, deprecates the insensate proposal which is being made by some of the newspapers in India to annex Kashmere to the British dominions. The editor does not believe that Government will act upon the suggestions of these short-sighted publicists, and in repudiation of treaty-rights, and on the plea of a famine having decimated the population of Kashmere—a plea equally applicable in the case of the British Government itself—would deprive a native prince of his possessions. Even if an annexation of this kingdom were deemed necessary in the interests of a rectified frontier, it would not do to assume the direct sovereignty over Cashmere merely. Nepal, Bhutan, and other states on the frontier should also be annexed.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
September 8th, 1879.

5. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th September, strongly protests against the proposal to increase the pension which is allowed to Duleep Singh. Already he is paid a large sum; and any proposal to augment it at the expense of the natives of India, who are now sorely pinched with distress, could only end by exposing the minister who made it to the charge of faithlessness to his trust. This denationalized and unpatriotic person does not deserve any sympathy from his countrymen.

SAHACHAR,
September 8th, 1879.

6. The same paper, in referring to Sir Henry Rawlinson's paper in the *Nineteenth Century* on the newly acquired scientific frontier and Lord Lytton's Afghan despatch, remarks that the war in Afghanistan which has now terminated has not brought us any advantages; nay, on the contrary, it has brought many disadvantages. Afghanistan has been weakened, and we shall not therefore be able to count on her aid in any case of danger. Again, it will occasion an enormous cost to guard the new frontier. The conduct of Government is really strange. While it appoints a Commission to reduce army expenditure, it embarks upon courses which must involve enormous outlay.

SAHACHAR.

The Afghan despatch.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

SANJIVANI,
September 1st, 1879.

7. Of all the reproaches which have fastened upon Government, remarks the *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, the blackest is that which has been caused by its keeping up an Excise Department, and slowly taking away the lives of the people by supplying them with opium, spirituous liquors, and other equally deleterious articles for the sake of revenue. And so anxious are the rulers to secure a revenue that they even went to war with China in 1842, because the people of that country would not allow them to carry on their opium traffic with it. Government has now introduced the outstill system into this country, and the effect of this will be that there will be an increase of intemperance and the utter demoralization of the people. When that has been done, and the natives of India are completely brought under the sway of opium and drink, Government will then perhaps be in a position to send back to England all the European troops in India. Thus will a reduction of military expenditure be effected.

BARDWAN SANJIVANI,
September 2nd, 1879.

8. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 2nd September, remarks, in reference to the newly promulgated rules for the admission of natives of India into the Covenanted Civil Service, that a little consideration of the subject is enough to dissipate the feeling of gratification which is produced by the first perusal of these rules. The candidate selected will have to undergo a number of tests and encounter not a few difficulties. Even if he succeeds in overcoming all these, he will not yet be entitled to the same pay as is enjoyed by the European members of the Civil Service. This is enough to show what equality the native members will enjoy in respect of power, prestige, rights, and privileges. Then again, compared with the population of India, the number of candidates who are likely to be selected every year under the new rules will be much like a drop of water in an ocean. The question of nomination comes next. There is but little hope for the educated natives. It is not again clear whether those natives who may compete in England for admission into the Service will be liable to these tests.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
September 2nd, 1879.

9. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 2nd September, observes that if the Legal Practitioner's Bill be passed into law, those pleaders who have achieved a status will be benefited to some extent, although, at the same time, their interests will not totally go uninjured; those that have yet to make a reputation will suffer, while it will be simply ruin for the mukhtars. The suitors generally will reap both advantages and disadvantages; although the latter will be found to outweigh the former. The editor then proceeds to refer to some of the provisions of the Bill. If any pleader or mukhtar incur the displeasure of any officer subordinate to the Collector or Judge, and the latter superior officer be also unfavorable to him, he can be easily ruined; if, on the contrary, the Judge or the Collector are favorable, he may, with impunity, defy the authority of the subordinate officer; so that the effect will be that the authority of the subordinate officers will be curtailed, the pleaders and mukhtars made liable to severe punishment for trifling faults, and the independence of native judges and pleaders diminished. Should this Bill be passed into law, the mukhtars will be deprived of the privilege which they have so long enjoyed of practising in moonsiffie courts in suits for arrears of rent. This will, no doubt, occasion considerable loss to them. There are, however, two things which have been chiefly aimed at in this piece of legislation: first, is the agreement to be made with clients referred to in section 28; and second

the penalty for giving or receiving commission. The editor does not see how the latter practice can be said to be open to any objection, or regarded as one which requires legislative interference. The provision made in the Bill for checking it will only result in ruining the mukhtárs, and the junior pleaders and barristers, who are generally engaged by the former for the sake of the commission which is agreed to be paid. It will also injure the public interests, inasmuch as the services of able, though junior, counsel will not be available at a small cost. The abolition of the commission system will further have this effect, that the zemindars and others who find it necessary to retain mukhtárs to look after their affairs will be obliged to raise their pay, for the present low scale of remuneration was only possible so long as their small income could be supplemented by money received as commission from the pleaders and barristers.

10. The same paper publishes what he would have his readers regard as a "Circular from the Press Commissioner," in which the writer dwells on the wisdom and generosity displayed by Lord Lytton in all his dealings with the people of India, and in all the public measures which he has adopted for their behoof. The whole article is written in a sarcastic style. Lord Lytton was so careful of the feelings of the natives, and so afraid that a true description of the distress which prevailed among the people in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies during the late famine would pain their hearts, that, to drown the wails of suffering, he raised a chorus of joy and festivity by planning an Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Thus were the people saved. Thus again by passing the Vernacular Press Act, and exempting the English journals from its operation, His Excellency has taught us to practise "self-restraint," and he has given preference to natives over Europeans, because the former are the objects of his first care. In the Afghan war, his efforts to promote the welfare of the people are no less conspicuous. This time, however, it is spiritual welfare. Hindus, when they were formerly bodily translated into heaven, generally took the road which leads to Afghanistan, as the abode of their gods is across the Afghan mountains. Many will now have their passage to heaven facilitated. The Cabul war has done this. The contributions made by the people in aid of this war have been a work of merit, of equal value with their efforts to relieve distress which is caused by a famine. And lastly, Lord Lytton has thrown open the door of the Civil Service to the natives of India. That but a very small number will be annually selected for appointments matters little; nay, His Excellency has herein acted in conformity with Hindu belief. The Hindus only know the value and greatness of spiritual and imperceptible substances. A keen and refined intelligence is an object of commendation with everybody. The Supreme Spirit himself is invisible. Nay, even Europeans are gradually coming to acknowledge the mighty force of the subtle and small as compared with the material and the bulky. Do not the homœopaths prescribe their globules and infinitesimal doses? Lord Lytton's action in the matter of determining the number of native candidates for the Civil Service has been the outcome of these considerations. In order to augment the value of the concession now made this number must be very small. The native civilians selected under the newly promulgated rules will be vested with small powers and allowed less pay. The reason is obvious. Hindus are well aware that a vast deal of mischief is occasioned by the abuse of power and wealth. All these things go to show the great love which Lord Lytton cherishes for the people of this country.

11. The same paper does not know whether the people of Assam are to be congratulated or not on the probability of its again coming under the Government of Bengal. It is just possible that Assam is not

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
September 2nd, 1879.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

Re-amalgamation of Assam with
Bengal.

a prey to the anarchy which under the *regime* of the present Lieutenant-Governor rules in Bengal; nor does it suffer from the evils of a rigorous system of administration and the unfavorable attitude of its rulers as is now the case in this province. The contrary also may be possible. Whether the separation from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal has proved beneficial or otherwise to Assam its people alone can tell. If the latter, we shall be glad to see a re-amalgamation. We do not, however, wish that the people of any other province suffered as much as we now suffer under the administration of Sir Ashley Eden.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
September 5th, 1879.

12. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 5th September, regrets to observe that Government has not yet published all the papers relating to the new rules for the admis-

sion of natives of India into the Civil Service. What has been published in the official gazettes is very meagre and conveys but little information. As to the rules themselves, and the concession which they embody, we do not agree with those who have expressed dissatisfaction with them. We have carefully considered the objections made by these critics as also their suggestion on this matter, and find that we cannot concur with them on all points. We think it is an error on their part to ask on behalf of the native candidates the privilege of being allowed to compete for the Civil Service in England. Considering the denationalization which generally takes place in the case of those who have passed the competitive examination in England, and the utter lack of sympathy which, on their return to India, they shew for the feelings, manners, and customs of their fellow countrymen, we would not like to see an accession to their number made by continuing the present system of examinations or by modifying the limit of age. Under these circumstances, we should be content with what has been conferred upon us by Government; and it does not certainly behove us to urge it to fulfill all at once the pledges given by Her Majesty, or to express dissatisfaction with what we have already obtained. We, however, object to the system under which the candidates are proposed to be selected. A process of nomination will, in all likelihood, secure the appointment of members of wealthy families to the exclusion of men belonging to the middle classes of society. To prevent this undesirable result; and as the education imparted by the university is not of a sufficiently sound character, it is suggested that Government should establish a college for the training of the candidates who might be selected for the Covenanted Civil Service under the new rules.

HINDU HITASHINI,
September 6th, 1879.

13. Writing on the same subject, the *Hindu Hitashini*, of the 6th September, makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 8 of our last report.

The new Civil Service rules.

14. Referring to the distress arising from the high prices of food-grains in Eastern Bengal, and the action of Government in relieving it, the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 7th September, condemns the attitude of indifference which was shewn by Sir Ashley Eden to the sufferings of the people at the outset. Even if there were, as was generally supposed at the time, a lack of imperial funds, owing to which the Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to withhold relief, His Honor might have utilized the local funds for this purpose. In fact, this is the course which has been adopted by Sir Steuart Bayley with great credit to himself and the Government of which he is at present the head. The action of Sir Ashley Eden's government, and that of the local officers, in seeking to explain away the sufferings of the people by attributing them to disease or to other causes, has produced a feeling of distrust as regards the generosity of the rulers which is greatly to be deplored. It is, however, a matter of gratification that Sir Steuart Bayley has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for relief purposes, besides that of Rs. 3,000 which has

Distress in Eastern Bengal and relief
afforded by Government.

been already incurred. A judicious disbursement of this sum is all that is now necessary. It will not do to open only a number of relief-houses where the hungry may be served with cooked rice. This system of relief will not be far-reaching. The middle classes, respectable though poor, are the greatest sufferers from the present high prices, and they would much rather starve than resort to a relief-house. The editor therefore proposes that a number of influential men be entrusted with the distribution, *gratis*, of rice to the sufferers.

15. The observations made by the same paper on the newly published rules for the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service are similar to those noticed in paragraph 8 of our last report.

DAGGA PRAKASH,
September 7th, 1879.

The costs of translation in the High Court.

16. Adverting to the enormous costs of translation incurred by suitors in the High Court in cases of appeal, the *Navavibhakar*, of the 8th September, remarks that the Judges should seek to lessen these charges, and thus facilitate the attainment of justice. The costs referred to often prove prohibitory. Only such papers should be translated as are absolutely necessary for the purpose, while the suitors should be exempted from the payment of any charges for printing. The editor promises to return to the subject.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
September 8th, 1879.

17. Referring to the recently published resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, containing instructions for reducing the number of Superintending Engineers and others, the same paper is glad to notice that Government is this time in earnest in the matter of a reduction of public expenditure. By the retrenchments proposed, it will doubtless be enabled to make considerable savings. We, however, fear lest after these efforts in the direction of economy, which must involve much individual suffering and hardship, some work should be embarked upon which would cost twice as much as has been gained by these retrenchments.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

The new Civil Service rules.

18. The observations made by the *Sahachar*, of the 8th September, on this subject, are similar to those noticed in paragraph 8 of this report.

SAHACHAR,
September 8th, 1879.

EDUCATION.

19. We give below the substance of three articles in the *Sádhārani*, of the 7th September, on the subject of primary schools and the action of Government in reference thereto. It appears from the statistics of population for Bengal that Government expends but a very small sum on primary education. The cost per head is about two pice in a year. It is doubtful whether one rupee for every village is annually expended by the State. The introduction of the system of "payment-by-results" has led to a diminution in the number of pathshalas. The number that was in existence towards the close of Sir George Campbell's administration does not exist now. This does not, however, appear from the official reports which rather refer to an increase in the number of these institutions, the reason, of course, being that pathshalas are coming to be noticed, the existence of which formerly was not known to the authorities. We have observed that the system of payment-by-results has injuriously affected the cause of primary instruction. To a guru maháshaya the inducement is but small—that the success of his pupils in an examination would entitle him to a reward. As it is, the chances are but small of obtaining a single lad—say in ten villages inhabited by Mahomedans or Kaivartas—who might compete successfully with one belonging to a Brahmin or Káyastha family. Government should afford encouragement to the children of the lower classes in learning to read and write; the system

Primary education.

SADHARANI,
September 7th, 1879.

in force has precisely the contrary effect. Add to this, the malarious fever which heavily tells upon the health of the boys, and the practice of congregating the pupils of more than one village in one place for the purpose of holding the examinations, and the difficulties and privations which the examinees must undergo before they could present themselves before the Inspector, and it will then be seen why the system now in vogue of regulating the rewards of the gurus according to the results of the examination does not find favour with the village population.

The system of grants-in-aid which was superseded by the present one was better adapted for the purposes of primary education. It was said that the former was liable to many abuses. There were instances of pathshalas having received aid which had no existence outside the official reports. This objection does not seem to be a sound one. Why should there be impostures possible in the teeth of such a large staff of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Sub-Inspectors? The fact is that the former system was abolished because Government was misled by the method adopted by Mr. Harrison in Midnapore in dealing with the pathshalas. That there was increase noticeable in the number of these primary schools in Midnapore was not due to any merit in Mr. Harrison's system, but rather to the circumstance that the existence of many pathshalas, which were formerly unknown to Government, first became known through his means. As a matter of fact, Midnapore and Bankoora are the two districts which possess the largest number of these institutions, for the simple reason that the majority of the inhabitants therein are Hindus. We are not singular in the opinion that the present system of rewarding the gurus has retarded the progress of primary education: many superior officers in the Education Department also share the same view of the matter.

There are other circumstances besides the one we have referred to which have worked in the same direction. The high prices, and the increased difficulty of earning a livelihood at the present time, prevent many among the laboring classes from sending their boys to the pathshalas. These now are obliged to betake themselves to some work, and with their earnings to supplement the small income of the parents. The prevalence of the malarious fever, the establishment of vernacular schools in the mofussil, and the discontinuance, on the part of the well-to-do villagers, of the old practice of retaining a guru maháshaya in their houses as part and parcel of the family, have all combined to hinder the progress of primary education. The wise policy of Sir George Campbell in this matter has been abandoned by his successors; and the increase which is described to have taken place in the number of pathshalas is only confined to the reports of Government. The fact is one which deserves to be noted by the friends of popular progress.

LOCAL.

SANJIVANI,
September 1st, 1879.

20. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st September, notices the feeling of gratification and hope which the visit of Sir Steuart Bayley to Mymensingh has produced in the minds of the inhabitants, and on their behalf, the editor welcomes His Honor to this neglected portion of Bengal. Reference is then made to the many wants and grievances of the people of this district, but particularly to the absence of the railway communication between it and Dacca. The attention of His Honor is directed to the necessity of promptly taking up the projected line from Dacca to Mymensingh. The writer is gratified to learn that the Lieutenant-Governor has held out hopes in this matter. [The observations made in this article are almost identical with those noticed in paragraph 18 of our last report.]

21. Writing on the same subject, the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 2nd September, thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for his kind intentions in reference to the projected Dacca and Mymensingh Railway, as expressed in His Honor's reply to the memorial of the local zemindars. The assurances given by the Lieutenant-Governor have had the most soothing effect. They have allayed doubts and revived hopes.

BHARAT MIHIR,
September 2nd, 1879.

22. The same paper gives a summary of the circumstances which have at length resulted in the surrender, on the part of the Maharajah of Susanga, of all his rights in the Susanga Hills to Government on the receipt of a consideration. The whole affair is characterized as being inequitable. In litigation which has proved simply ruinous in his case, the Maharajah succeeded in establishing his right to these hills, but Government has dispossessed him thereof by taking advantage of special legislation. Still he might have contented himself with only shedding silent tears, conscious all the while of the justice of his cause and of the wrong which was inflicted upon him. As it is, his position has been made worse. In the deed of surrender, which he has now been compelled to sign, it is made to appear that he lost his suit in the Privy Council, and that he is willingly signing this document on receiving due consideration. This is simply scandalous. The attempt of Government to impart to the proceeding an appearance of equity has totally failed. The Maharajah has been almost impoverished and is steeped in debt. In his present fallen fortunes, however, he will have the satisfaction of feeling that he enjoys the sympathy and good wishes of the whole Bengali race.

BHARAT MIHIR.

23. A correspondent of the *Navavibhākar*, of the 8th September, remarks that the inhabitants of Gopalpore, Nārāyanpore, Berāberī, Salua, and Kaykhali, villages under thana Dum-Dum, on whose behalf a resident of Berāberī has applied to Government for the establishment of a municipality therein, do not in reality desire it. The grounds alleged in the petition are not true. The inhabitants are mostly poor and live in huts.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
September 8th, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The *Sādhārānī*, of the 7th September, takes a rather desponding view of the subject of social intercourse and friendship between natives and Europeans. Intercourse between natives and Europeans. In fact, a perfect amity between the two races is totally impossible, so long as many among the Europeans continue to cherish a feeling of superiority to the native on the ground of their belonging to the conquering race. A true friendship cannot be brought about by compulsion. What is there in the character of a native or in his social surroundings which might induce the European to love him or to hold him in esteem? The natives lack unity, enlightenment, female emancipation, and social advancement. Even all these might be overlooked, if they were but possessed of bodily strength. Everything depends on the possession of power and strength, and so long as the natives of the country lack these, it is idle to expect that there will be any real friendship between the two races.

SADHARANI,
September 7th, 1879.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

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